

of the plaits and spines (some are even quite smooth), but also in the depth of the notch of the hinder part of the outer lip.

The named species of *Latiaxis*, *Faunus*, and *Melanatria* are not even local varieties. A series of specimens from the same locality show the variations in the surface on which these *dealers'* species are professed to be distinguished, which should be treated as the names given to flowers by nurserymen and florists are by the botanist, as they are scarcely worthy the attention of the scientific conchologist. The effect of this useless multiplication of names has been to almost entirely prevent conchology being studied as a science.

*Descriptions of new Fishes.* By F. STEINDACHNER.

1. *Plecostomus Wertheimeri*.—Marginal scutes of the sides of the head closely beset with long bristle-like spines; a row of broad transverse plates on each side of the belly between the pectoral and ventral; head adorned with black spots, body with yellow spots. From the river Mucuri in Brazil.

2. *Cottus Brandtii*.—Head parabolic; skin of body scaleless; præoperculum with three spines, of which the uppermost is the longest; mouth-cleft oval, longer than broad; vomer with teeth; upper surface of head closely set with round warts. D. 9/13; A. 11; V. 3; P. 17. From the mouth of the Amur.

3. *Amblyopus Sieboldi*.—Length of head contained 9 times in the total length, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times in the length of the body; greatest depth  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the total length; caudal pointed, long,  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the total length. D. 6/48–49; A. 44; C. 17. Mouth of the Amur.

4. *Pseudorhombus adspersus*.—Length of head contained  $3\frac{5}{8}$  times, depth of body  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the total length; diameter of eye  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the length of the head; numerous black points, spots, and rings on the whole body. D. 72; A. 58; P. 12; V. 5; L. lat. 104. From the Chinchas Islands.

5. *Scopelus spinosus*.—Scales of body toothed; a long spine on the lower extremity of each scale of the last longitudinal series but one above the anal, which is longer than the dorsal; diameter of the eye  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the head. D. 14; A. 20; V. 9; L. lat. 40;

L. transv.  $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{1}$ . From China.  
 $5\frac{1}{2}(4\frac{1}{2})$

6. Genus *Tæniolabrus*.—Body rather compressed, much elongated, of very small depth, covered with cycloid scales; head scaleless; ventral fins articulated a little before the pectorals\*; teeth in intermaxillaries and lower jaw uniserial, pointed, the foremost the longest; vomer and palatal bone with teeth; dorsal and anal fins very long; lateral line not interrupted.

7. *Tæniolabrus filamentosus*.—Head pointed,  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the total length; lower jaw protruding; eyes approximated; depth of body  $\frac{1}{17}$  of the

\* In the original the author contrasts "Bauchflossen" with "Ventralen," which are identical; the above is probably his meaning.

total length; middle ray of ventral very much elongated; caudal very long, pointed; black rings on the scales of the lateral line. D.  $6/41$ ; A.  $1/38$ ; V.  $1/5$ ; L. lat. 58-59.

8. *Gobius pavo*.—Length of head contained  $3\frac{6}{7}$ , breadth of head  $6\frac{1}{8}$ , depth of body  $8\frac{1}{3}$ , and caudal fin  $4\frac{1}{3}$  times in the total length; length of eye  $\frac{1}{8}$  of length of head; dark golden brown, with four large indistinctly limited black spots along the lateral line, and two deep-black obliquely placed spots, separated by a light-yellow spot of nearly the same size behind the fifth spine of the first dorsal. 1 D. 6; 2 D.  $1/8$ ; P. 20; A.  $1/8$ ; L. lat. 31. From the Philippines.—*Anzeiger der Akad. der Wiss. in Wien*, May 16, 1867, p. 119.

### Supplement to 'English Botany.'

Mr. J. W. Salter, the proprietor of this work, wishes to continue the publication of the fifth volume, which was commenced in 1863, and of which six numbers have appeared, but, owing to the very small support which the work receives from botanists, to whom apparently its great value is unknown, he is unable to do so. There ought to be ample support for this Supplement to the original 'English Botany,' since there are at least 2000 copies of that work in the hands of the public, and none of them can be considered complete without these supplementary volumes.

Some friends of this work are desirous of obtaining the help of from forty to fifty subscribers of £5 each, in order to raise a fund for completing this publication. They propose that these subscriptions should be placed in the hands of Prof. C. C. Babington, of Cambridge, and expended by him *solely in the payment of the artists' and printers' bills* for each number when it is issued to the subscribers. They will of course receive their copies in part repayment of the money advanced by them, the remainder being repaid by the sale of the work.

There are between 100 and 150 flowering plants as yet unpublished, of which about 20 have been already drawn by Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby or Mr. J. W. Salter for this Supplement: most of the remainder can readily be obtained; and it is intended to proceed with their publication as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

The plates and text will be superintended by Prof. C. C. Babington, who will be supported by some of the most active English botanists.

But nothing can be done until the fund for paying the necessary expenses has been raised; for the proprietor is not able to bear the heavy cost himself—although if once published it is nearly certain that the work will in due time be remunerative. The proprietor will hand over the booksellers' balance annually to Prof. Babington until the entire sum subscribed has been repaid.

Botanists or others who will kindly aid in this way are requested to communicate with, and pay their subscription to, Prof. C. C. Babington, of Cambridge, as soon as possible.